# THE WESTERN CAROLINIA

PUBLISHED WEEKLY-JOHN BEARD, JR., EDITOR & PROPRIETOR-ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

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SALISBURY....SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1834.

Whole Number 721.



## North Carolina Republican

IN a Government like ours, the preservation of Liberty depends, mainly, on a general diffusion of correct information among the people. If the people be ignorant of their rights, how can they guard them against encroachment!—Our forefathers achieved freedom at the price of much blood and treasure, and we, their sons, can preserve it only by enlightened watchfulness. As intelligence and apathy are the sources of the most danger. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and the reason is, that the many slumber while the few are silently at work. No free people ever yet lost their liberties by open assaults, but many have lost them by secret encroachments.

Ignorance among the people begets another evil, which, above all others, was the bane of the Ancient Republics; that evil is MAN-WORSHIP. History teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there

teaches us, that, wherever man-worship takes root, there political virtue dies, and sordid factions spring up—it corrupts the principles of Liberty, as *Idolatry* does pure

When our forefathers established the present form of Government, they fondly hoped that we would escape the fate of former Republics, and, under the wise checks and guards of a written Constitution, enjoy, through all time to come, the inestimable blessings of Freedom.—But now, at the end of the short period of forty-six years, what is our condition? We have already reached an alarming crisis in our political affairs,—the very principles of the Constitution are in imminent peril. We are in the midst of a revolution, silent, and as yet bloodless, but still rapid in its progress,—the barriers of the Constitution are broken down and trampled in the dust,—all the powers, whether of the sword or of the purse, are concentrating in the Federal Executive; and even Congress itself is outstripped in the race of usurpation. It is time for the people to awake from their apathy, and to look to their rights—if they slumber much longer, they will awake too late—their Government will be changed, and their Liberties gone.

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State Religion.

When our forefathers established the present form of

For the purpose of aiding other papers in the State in diffusing correct information among the people, and to arouse them to a sense of their danger, it is proposed to publish, at the Office of the "Western Caroliniau," a paper under the title which stands at the head of this Prospectus—to be printed on a large size sheet, in oc-tavo form, of sixteen pages, corresponding in size with the "Examiner," edited in Philadelphia, by Condy

Raguet.

1. The North Carolina Republican will advocate the doctrines of the old Republican party, as taught by Jefferson and his compatriots of 1798.

2. It will advocate the principles of Free Trade, and oppose all systems, or measures, which have a tendency to tax the many for the benefit of the few.

3. It will support a liberal policy in our State Government, and advocate all reasonable plans for the improvement of the natural and moral condition of North Carolina; and, with a view of enlightening and encouraging our own citizens by the example of others, pains will be taken to show what our sister States have done, and are doing, in works of improvement. Useful Statistics, connected with the great interests of the State, Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

cultural, Commercial, and Mineral, will be procured and published in the Republican

4. A portion of each number will be occupied with important Congressional and Legislative proceedings, during the time those bodies may be in session; also with the latest and most interesting news of the day, foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

foreign and domestic, and with such miscellaneous matter as may prove interesting to the general reader.

5. The question of Convention, or reform of the Constitution, has for thirty years divided the people, and arrayed one section of the State against the other; and, as
a necessary consequence, has prevented the success of
many measures vitally important to the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and, until settled, it will continue to do so. It is not doubted that both parties are
sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why
they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever sincere and honest in their views; and the reason why they have so long differed, is, that neither party has ever yet been made fully acquainted with the just pretensions of the other; else this distracting question would, ere now, have been anneably adjusted. With the view, therefore, of giving to all the opportunity of "hearing both sides," it is agreed to lay before the public, in the pages of the Republican, the arguments for and against the measure; and, that this shall be done impartially, it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side it will be so provided, that the arguments on one side shall be presented, by Western, and on the other by Eastern men. Nothing more effectually prevents libe-ral legislation, than sectional divisions and local jealousies—they distract the public mind, and destroy that community of feeling, and unity of action, so essential to the success of all schemes of improvement, whether physical or moral. Every real friend of North Carolina must therefore wish to see all cause of such division and jealousies removed, and to hail the day which sha Sind us one people, acting together for the general good and prosperity of the State.

6. In the proper season, correct tables of the Prices Current will be regularly given.

TERMS:

TERMS:

The North Carolina Republican will be published semi-monthly, that is, on the first and third Monday in each month, during the period of one year only, unless its patronage may be such as to demand its continuance. Each number will contain 16 pages, carefully put up, so that at the end of a year each subscriber will have a volume of 348 pages filled with interesting and useful matter.

The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR, in all case

to be paid in advance.

The 1st No. will appear on the 3d Monday in MAY, should the subscription list justify the publication.

As the object of the publication is not to make money, but to support the rights of the people, an appeal is now made to the friends of Constitutional liberty, to interest themselves in procuring subscribers.

All who may be good enough to procure subscribers, will, by the first day of March, communicate to the publisher the number and names as procured, retaining the money in their hands until sounded that the paper will certainly appear.

(\*\*\to All Letters and Communications must be addressed (post paid) to the "North Carolina Republican," Salisbury, North Carolina; where they will be promptly attended to.

January 15th, 1834.

BETHANY FEMALE SCHOOL. The Rev. Stephen Frontis and Lady.

THE Subscriber, assisted by his Lady, proposes to open a FEMALE SCHOOL at his house, on Monday the 14th day of April next, where all the branches usually taught in similar institutions can be acquired. Having had some experience in instructing Young Ladies, he flatters himself that his assiduous care to teach thoroughly the ration, and to lead his pupils to form correct intellectual and moral habits, will ensure to him and his Lady the confidence of the public, and a share of their patronage.

Being a native of France, the subscriber will also teach the French Language, which he has formerly taught, both at the North and at the South. Parents who may wish to add to the education. tion of their daughters, an acquaintance with that useful language, will have an opportunity which, it is presumed, is seldom enjoyed in this part of

the country.

The Session will be of five months, and the

terms of tuition, per Session, as follows:
For Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic, with plain sewing and marking,
For the above, together with Eng. Gram-

For the above, together with Eng. Grammar, Parsing, Geography, History, Dictaion, Composition, and needle-work, - 8 00 For Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, and the French Language, - 10 00 All accounts must be closed at the end of each session. Boarding can be had in the neighborhood, in most respectable families, at the moderate rate of \$1 to \$1 25 per week.

The house of the Subscriber is situated close by Bethany Church, 64 miles from Statesville, on the

Bethany Church, 61 miles from Statesville, on the main road leading to Rockford.

STEPHEN FRONTIS. P. S. It will be indispensable for the scholars to be furnished with the class-books adopted in the

Iredell Co., March 22, 1834.-4t\*

#### Estate of William Cowan.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cowan, ed, at February Session of Rowan County Court for 1834, hereby gives notice to all person court for 1803, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims of any denomination against the estate of said decedent, to present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. N. FLEMING, Adm'r.

Rowan County, March 22, 1834. 5t

## Bank of Cape-Fear, 6th March, 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter,

On Tuesday the 1st of April next,

and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners: City of Raleigh.—His Excellency David L. Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales,

Swain, William S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Charles Dewey.
Wilmington.—President, Directors, and Cashier.
Fayetteville.—John D. Toomer, Robert Strange,
E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.
Newbern.—Hon. William Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M. Roberts.
Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jonathan H. Haughton, William D. Roscoe, Richard Hoskins.
Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner.

Hillsborough.—James Phillips, Josiah Turner John W. Norwood, James Webb.

John W. Norwood, James Webb.

Salem.—John C. Blum, Emanuel Shober, John
Vogler, F. H. Shuman.

Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L.
Cowan, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr.

Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Salisbury.—Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, David F. Caldwell, John Beard, Jr. Charlotte.—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, William W. Long.

Elizabeth City.—John L. Baily, Miles White, to, the Doctor began his operations on the following

Halifax.—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, Robert C. Bond, Andrew Joiner. Tarborough.—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd.

Warrenton .- William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards, Edward Hall, Dr. Pope.

Milton.—John T. Garland, John Wilson, Me-

tion, the Doctor began his operations on the following morning; but then discovering that the liquid was too thin, which consequently required thirty-five pieces more to give it the proper consistency, these were obtained and the process again resorted to a second simmering, until the Doctor pronounced every thing in apple-pye order for the cure, which would be effected, as he assured them, in nine days. This promise, which had it held good, would have turned out the ninth wonder, unfortunately failed upon the second trial, for Doctor Screamer not coming according to appointment to apply his charmed ointment, doubts arose in the mind riwether Lewis. Lincolnton .- Vardy McBee, Charles C. Hen-

derson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton.—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery,
Samuel C. Tate.

Washington .- William A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough.—Absalom Myers, Joseph Med-

ley, A. W. Brandon.

Murfreesborough.—Lewis M. Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G. Roulhac, David Out-

law, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscrip-tions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States, and their Branches, at par.—Notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the "Bank of Virginia," and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia" (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 11 per cent, as an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such

his Bank will necessarily incomes available as Specie.

JAMES OWENS, President.

Wilmington, March 22, 1834. 4t

Or Every description of BLANKS are kept on hand at this Office, and will be sold very cheaply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PROPER.

Permit a giddy trifling gen Port once to fill your "Poet's Corner," She cares not how the critics snark, She cares not how the critics snark, Or beaux or macaronies scorn her. She longs in print her lines to see; Oblige her—(sure you can't refuse it,) And, if you find her out, your fee Shall be to kiss her, if you choose it.

THE FAIR SEX. When Eve brought woe to all mankind, Old Adam called her wo-man; But when she woo'd with love so kind,

He then pronounced her soo-man. But now with folly, and with pride,
Their husbands keenly trimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
The people call them whim-men.

OLD BACHELORS. He who alone would ever live,
Deserves to always live alone;
No sympathy has he to give,
No joys that he can call his own. Like some uncultivated field, His breast all tenantless doth lie; No fruitage the waste soil can yield, And buds of hope but spring to die

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

A SINGULAR CASE. A singular CASE.

A diminutive colored man, by the name of Sydney Screamer, who, as he alleges, formerly followed the een, and served for a period of four years and shalf on board the ship Brilliant, but for the last six months has lived ashore in the smiles of Miss Julia Ann Oliver, a strapashore in the smiles of Miss Julia Ann Oliver, a strapping wench residing in a back apartment in the rear of 266 Mott st., where she follows washing two days in the week, and the balance of the time attends to her domestic concerns, such as "turning the cup" and "cutting the book," or, in plain terms, telling fortunes.—Screamer, who had profited to no small extent by the lessons which had been set him by Julia Ann, in progress of time took up the resolution to turn "Indian" Screamer, who had profited to no small extent by the lessons which had been set him by Julia Ann, in progress of time took up the resolution to turn "Indian Doctor," by way of aiding his helpmate in the honest support of the concern. His first introduction to business in his newly assumed character, commenced on Monday last, under favorable auspices, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, might have resulted in the establishment of his fortune, had not his impatience got the better of his judgment, and led him to undeceive his credulous employer. It appears that an old lady, the mother-inelaw of Mr. Patrick Ellis, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Prince and Mott streets, in the neighborhood of Julia Ann, had for some time back been afflicted with dropsy in her limbs. "A colored woman who washes for the family, by the name of Diana Williams, a widow with one eye, and an acquaintance of the Indian Doctor, took the poportunity to recommend him seriously to Mr. Ellis, for the cure of the old lady. In due season the Doctor was the far, and on Monday last paid a vice to the afflice of the dropsy, "and all such sort of things." Ellis being anxious for the old lady's restoration to health, and over credulous in the Doctor's professions of experience and skill, and imposed upon too by the Doctor's moderate expectation of reward, he being one of those who practice upon the maxim of "no cure no pay," finally agreed to engage him for the job. This was undertaken by Doctor Screamer, who, from his prescriptions, must at least have understood the disorder of Ellis, if he did not that of his mother. He in the first place directed Ellis to procure a stone pot, and an iron one—into the latter he directed him to put the following ingredients, viz. that of his mother. He in the first place directed Ellis to procure a stone pot, and an iron one—into the latter he directed him to put the following ingredients, viz. thalf a pint of spirits, half a pint of gin, half a pint of brandy, one quart of cider, one quart of beer, half a pint of Irish whiskey, of the best, and half a point of soft soap. These were to be simmered over a slow, fire for fifteen minutes, and turned into the stone pot, and then carefully set away for twelve hours, at the end of which time 95 pieces of silver were to be dropped into the decoction, one by one. Then great care was to be taken of the precise period of bathing the patient's feet with vinegar, preparatory to the application of the lotion. Ellis procured the various ingredients one by one, until he came to the whiskey, which was furnished with some reluctance, but when the ninety-five pieces of silver were demanded, he refused outright, until assured by the Doctor that although they would be somewhat thinner by the charmed draught which the process would make upon them, yet the application of a little "salt STATE AFFAIRS.

Address to the People of North Carolina,

ON THE SUBJECT OF
AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

The general right of a Majority of the qualified voters in a State to alter their Constitution in any manner which may suit the pleasure of that ma-jority, is, in our country, indisputable. But the practice of the American States has determined, that the most ordinary, and perhaps therefore, the most appropriate, method of remedying Constitu-tional evils, is through the medium of a State Con-rection, authorized and in its incident storms. vention, authorized, and in its incipient steps, re-vention, authorized, and in its incipient steps, re-gulated by law. Accordingly, more than 30,000 freemen of this State petitioned the last General Assembly, to provide means for the cure of evils in their Constitution, against which they have been complaining for more than 30 years. This appli-cation was made under the additional sanction of your Bill of Rights, which reserves to the people a right "to petition the Legislature for a redress of their grievances, and to instruct their Representa-

their grievances, and to instruct their Representatives;" but it was rejected by the House of Commons, after having passed the Senate in the shape
of the Bill which has been appended to this Address.
On the evening of the day when this Bill, for
taking the sense of the people, was rejected, a
meeting of the Representatives of a majority of the
people took place, for the purpose of adopting such
measures as were best calculated to meet the just
expectations of the majority. The greater number
of them believing that a fair and free discussion of
the alterations to be proposed in your Constitution,
and of the grounds upon which a change is demanded, would reconcile the minority to their adoption,
were unwilling to recommend to their constituents were unwilling to recommend to their constituents an exercise of the right to proceed without the sanction of legislative authority; but hoping that a common interest, a sense of justice, a proper respect for the fundamental principles of popular governments, and a disabuse of the public mind as to the metives of a majority, and constitution of the public mind as to the motives of a majority, may co-operate to secure the assent of all sections to this necessary reform the assent of all sections to this necessary reform, determined to pursue the course indicated by their proceedings now laid before you. The question is thus presented before the highest human tribunal. An appeal has been taken from the servants of the people to the sovereign people themselves, and to us has been delegated the trust of presenting it to you for determination. Our duty will be best performed by omitting every appeal to your passions and prejudices, and we content ourselves by laying before you FACTS, which make this appeal irresistible, if it is to be determined by the rules of justice, patriotism, and candor.

I. UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION. sus taken under the authority of the United States, a Table which exhibits, at one view, the annual public Taxes, Federal Population, and White Population, of each county in the State. It is here serted and we beg you to examine it :

TABULAR STATEMENT of Taxes, and White Population, and Federal Population, of the Counties of North-Carolina, compiled from the Revenue List of 1832, and the Census of 1830.

Public Federal Po-Taxes. pulation. - \$450 6,800 6,400 - 1,080 9,300 6,300 - 700 6,600 4,500 - 500 5,300 3,000 - 300 3,700 3,000 pulation, 6,800 9,300 6,600 5,300 3,700 6,700 5,900 Ashe, Beaufort, Bladen, Brunswick,
Columbus, Currituck, Canden, Chowan 8,000 5,200 4,500 6,000 9,600 8,700 6,400 5,200 4,800 6,700 5,300 3,300 3,900 4,000 3,800 4,200 2,300 7,000 3,700 -4,900 Doplin, -Franklin, -980 1,100 700 650 400 1,000 360 500 1,050 700 470 970 970 970 1,100 850 650 650 650 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 Gates, Greene, Hyde, Hertford, 5,400 7,000 4,500 4,400 9,500 6,100 5,200 7,100 7,200 7,000 6,600 had it held good, would have turned out the ninth wonder, unfortunately failed upon the second trial, for Doctor Screamer not coming according to appointment to apply his charmed ointment, doubts arose in the mind of the old lady, who, raising the lid of the stone pot, discovered that the pieces of silver had all evaporated. Ellis was uncertain for some time what course to pursue, doubting whether the Doctor had made off with them; or that they had dissolved in the liquid compound. Upon going, however, to the Doctor's, Miss Julia Ann pretty soon satisfied him that if his silver pieces had evaporated, Doctor Screamer had done so too, as she had not seen him since the day before, at which time he gave her a few of them, dyed green, to pay her rent, and had set off upon a frolic. Ellis now went in pursuit of the Doctor, whom, by the aid of Mr. M'Garth, the inspector of the sixth ward, he captured at the five points, and led in triumph to the police office. The Doctor was examined by Justice Wyman, who took a statement of the case, and minuted down his recipe for the cure of the dropsy, at the same time inquiring for the pieces of silver with which he had absconded. These the Doctor was unable satisfactorily to account for, although he admitted that he had taken them, but denied that the whole amounted to more than ten or twelve dollars, being principally made up of ten cent pieces and other small silver coin. The magistrate finding this to be a novel case, had recourse to the Revised Statutes to ascertain the section of the law embracing the case—this taking up some time, and the attention of the officers and bye-standers being temporarily withdrawn from the Doctor, and given to Julia Ann and the one-eyed Diana, who had both accompanied the parties to the police office, he embraced the opportunity to leave the office unobserved. Chase was in a short time given after the Doctor, but all attempts in a short time given after the Doctor, but all attempts in the police office, he embraced the office for the night, the 6,000 5,000 4,500 Martin,
Nash,
Onslow,
Pasquotank,
Perquimons,
Person,
Richmond, 7,600
6,300
7,900
8,400
10,200
4,200
3,900
9,000
11,000
15,700
13,500
10,000
17,200
12,200
12,200
12,600
7,909
12,700
17,200
17,200
17,200
17,200
17,200 4,300 5,400 5,600 6,260 7,600 3,300 Washington,
Wayne,
Bertie,
Craven,
Edgecomb,
Granville,
Halifax,
New-Hanover,
Northampton,
Pitt, 7,200 7,600 9,400 1,900 2,100 5,800 4,900 5,100 6,800 4,200 11,400 9,100 15,600 14,000 9,000 8,400 6,500 11,300 2,500 1,000 1,000 1,400 1,300 1,800 1,300 800 940 1,400 1,100

Mecklenburg,	2,000	17,200	12,800
Montgomery,	- 800	10,000	8,500
Orange, .	2,300	20,900	16,000
Rockingham,	- 1,100	11,200	8,400
Randolph,	- 900	11,800	10,600
Rowan, -	- 1,700	18,300	14,500
Rutherford,	- 1,500	16,200	14,000
Stokes, •	- 1,300	15,100	18,000
Surry, -	- 1,000	18,700	1- 100
Wilkes -	- 600.	11,400	10.300

Are your laws founded upon the public will?

Make choice of the basis which accords best with your opinions of equal right and justice, whether it be taxes alone, white population alone, or federal population alone; or population and taxes combined—still, you will perceive that in this State, a minority of one-third govern and tax a majority of twe-thirds. The 33 counties first named in this table, elect a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly, and yet, they pay no more than one third of the public taxes. They contain but very few exceeding one third of the Federal population, and not one-third of the White population of the State! Is this equal?

Is this equal?

The necessary expenses of your State Government are about 80,000 dollars per year, and, according to its organization, each county is a source of precisely the same cost to the public revenue, and there being 64\* counties, the proportion of each is \$1250. But the same 33 counties which contribute less than one-third of this revenue, do cost more than half of the total amount. By recurring to the table, you will perceive that they pay \$22,790, while they cost \$41,250, which is an excess of 18,460 dollars cost, beyond their aggregate taxes. Is it just, that they should elect a majority of the Legislature?

Some of these counties cost you four times as much as they pay; others three times as much; many others, twice as much. Is it just, or wise, that their representation should be equal to the others?

others?

There are twenty-four counties whose aggregate expense to your Government is more than double their aggregate public tax; and twenty of these do not pay into the Treasury a sum equal to the wages of their own Members, added to a just proportion of the incidental charges of Legislation alone; and twelve of them pay an aggregate tax of \$5,400 only, whose representatives alone receive back \$8,000! Is this right? Is it just towards a people whose revolutionary struggle rested upon the basis "that taxation and representation should go together?"

There are forty counties in the State which do

There are forty counties in the State which de not pay taxes to cover their cost to your Govern-ment, and is it prudent to refuse your aid in cor-recting the rule which vests them with the power of electing two-mirds of your law-givers?

Do the counties, which are thus deficient in their

The first and prominent defect in your State Constitution, which it is proposed to correct, is that part which allows to each county three members in our General Assembly, without regard to its size, population, and taxes. This is the source of gross injustice, of loud complaint, and of grent political evil. Aware how easily you may be deceived into a distrust of general statements made in a political Address, and desirous to advance none that can delude, we have carefully prepared, from the Official Reports of our Financial Officers and the last Census taken under the authority of the United States, a Table which exhibits, at one view, the annual mublic Taxes. Federal Resolutions. Within a contributions to your public revenues, and so onerconsuby their cost, contain a federal or white population which can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition to give personal services, or to bear personal burdens, while they have equal representation with the largest counties? A reference to the table of their population will determine this question beyond all contradiction. Look at it, and then let reason and conscience answer these inquiries. Their population is as disproportionate to the population which exhibits, at one view, the annual mublic Taxes. Federal Resolutions of the table of their population is as disproportionate to the population with determine this question because the resolution of the counties, which are thus deficient in their contributions to your public revenues, and so oner-ous by their cost, contain a federal or white population with can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition which can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition with can make up their claims to the representation which can make up their claims to entire the presentation which can make up their cost, contain a federal or white population with can make up their claims to contain a federal or white population with can make up t

to be.

One man, in one section of the State, has as much political weight as seven in another, or significant in another, or sig

that we should.

Yet we must not omit to state, that this whas brought into existence and fosters a sectional hostility, which mars the peace Legislature, and materially impedes the ment of the common good. This is true, that none who has any regard for true, that none who has any regard for the will venture to deny it.

ter, will venture to deny it.

These are some of the reasons the the demand that has been made of Equal B. The largest vote ever taken if the State, Election for President of the United State 53,000. At the last August election, me half that number voluntivity voted in changing this feature of your Constitution; polls had been kept or in all the counties the authority of law, there is no doubt that two-thirds of the voters stald have sanctic A majority, then, demand this reform of the vernment; and will the minority refuse the for it by the established forms of law? On the consistent in their attachment publicanism? Is the privilege too triding ate such zeal and perseverance among the consistent in the county of the consistent in their attachment publicanism? Is the privilege too triding ate such zeal and perseverance among the consistent in the consistent in their attachment and the consistent in their attachment publicanism? Is the privilege too triding ate such zeal and perseverance among the consistent in the consistent in the consistent in the consistent in the county of the consistent in the consistent in the consistent in the consistent in the county of the county of the consistent in the county of the c publicanism? Is the privilege too triding ate such zeal and perseverance among the ask it? Then the sacrifice will be less that the property of the privilege of the property of the privilege of the p

By your present C sembly meet annualls it so as to have him

we can, the main cause of evils which will we to exist, and disclose the remedy that is

In a time of profound peace; without any effort serving the name of an attempt to carry on great blic works, for developing the resources and im-oving the internal communication of the State; proving the internal communication of the State without any serious loss of public funds; nay, a the close of a most profitable speculation in the speculation in the Stocks of Banking corporations, you will be sur-prized to hear that the Treasury is wretchedly poor, and that, in all human probability, the next y may not find unappropriated ent to pay their wages!! We mislead and are We have no and no motive to deceive you; but to anticipate the attempts of those who may think it is their interest to do so, (if there be any such;) vill present you the official evidence in

Leaving in the Treasury, an unappropri-ated balance, November 1st, 1833, of Now the expenses of the Legislature for 1833, paid at the Treasury on the 14th **\$42,000** 

1833, paid at the Treasury on the 14th January, 1834, were
The sums paid, and to be paid, before the 1st of November next, for the salaries of Executive, Judicial, and other Officers of State, amount to
The incidental charges of Legislation, and contingent charges of the Government, to be paid in like manner, will arceed

e appropriations made by the Legis-appropriations made by the Legis-pitel—for defending suits—for com-ensating Commissioners to revise the ensating Commissioners to revise statute Laws, &c. &c., to be paid statute Laws, &c. &c., to be paid Making an aggregate of . . . .

To cover these appropriations for ne penditures, the following sums of money will be in, or receivable at, the Treasury, on or before the lat day of November, 1834, to wit:

90,000

£160,000

Balance before stated, unappropriated on the 1st No veniber, 1833, \$39,90.

The ordinary revenue of the State not se ordinary revenue of the exceeding he amount of 2d dividend of Capital Stock in the Sank of Newbern, being 30 per cent. on 1819 shares, payable 1st of March, 1834, he amount of Bonds for sale, of Trea-Hawward's property, uncollect 36,360

surer Haywood's property, uncollected November 1st, 1834, 

the Assembly, and the Governor by message in 1833, have called upon the Legislature to antici ate these things. The Committee of Finance proposed to submit a plan for remedying this evil by "increasing the Revenue;" or, in plainer words, "increasing the public taxes." But the people, by a vote of 30,000 freemen, petitioned the same body to remove this grievance by diminishing their num-ber and making their sessions biennial. The call of the people was disregarded, and the proposal of the Committee was never acted upon. When will you look for the causes of results like these The answer is not difficult to be made.

The expenses of your Government have gone or increase with the multiplication of counties. hen public convenience made the erection of new county necessary and unavoid ible in one sec-tion of the State, another has been frequently ted elsewhere without necessity, in order to preserve legislative power among the latter. The who have outlived their lection of men who have outlived their party sustained by your Statute Book, and the re proceedings of the General Assemblies. e State which was, in 1776, divided into 36

ties, (including the whole of what is now Ten-) has ceded away the better half of ber ter-and the remainder is cut up into 65 couns has gone on to increase to 202. which were once held 3 and 4 and now held 8 weeks. Their sesrnment which once cost 000 annually, ow costs \$80,000 and up-Have these increased demands on the been caused by the expense of the Judi-Let any one point out the addition of a dollars for the expenses of the Judiciary placed upon a respectable basis, and absolute necessities of the State, and him, in return, the addition of twice the Legislative department; al to the Legislative department of the latter has been growing less suitarrioses, the former has been improved risen from the expenditure of money rkn? Let the humbled pride of your works? Let the humbled pride of your wor. Not one moriument of public spirit your borders, unless it may be your United for that you are indebted to the patrid liberality of individual contributions. The result of any unprofitable speculations that I have been specificated a clear profit of one military with the weight show presently any, but delayed, the day into the correctly say, on, but delayer, me that more correctly say, discovery; and yet already squandered, unless

e for many years"—so my your public officers Finance, and so thive your Legislative Continittees reported. The sources from which this deficient has best supplied, (via the Bank Dividends at tax) are of late meanly discontinued, and with late nearly discontinued, and will soor ted. 2. The General Assembly costs yearly, four or free-sevenths of the revenue, in con-sequence of their increased numbers and longer ses-sions. 3. These long sessions are brought about by several causes; one is, that "large bodies move slowly," and another, that sectional party strife has grown up from the demands for reform of the Contitution on the one side, and a determ ance to it on the other; another is, that the Legis lature is clothed with the power of electing Militi Officers, Justices of the Peace, and the Governor and these elections create contests and electioneer ing; another is, that a system of local legisl particular counties has become habitual, and is inchecked.

they are, in a great degree, none will doubt,) can you be at any loss for the remedy of your condi-tion? The expenses of the Legislature may be diminished more than 25,000 per annum, by reducing the number of members to 120 or 130, and by ha ving biennial sessions. Thus, its annual cost may be reduced below one-third of the revenue. By this means, and by transferring to the people th right of electing their Governor, and by giving the appointment of Militia Officers and Justices of the Peace to some other tribunal, its sessions will be shortened. You will be relieved from the dishotail upon the State, by giving equal representation to every part of the community, according to a scale of population and taxation combined, and these cale of population and taxation con together will furnish a salutary check upon local legislation.

Can you call this question a sectional question What portion of the State—what county deeply interested in its accommodation? no complete redress except by reforming the Con to a want of public spirit and patriotism among your servants, but it will not be just to do it. The Legislature might, it is true, increase your taxes, and thus alleviate the evils, by removing some of their causes; but the effect would be temporary only; and, were it otherwise, they have given th clearest proof that this would be an unwelcome remedy, by declining for two years and more to ap-You can perceive how ineffectual it would ertainly be as a relief to any, whilst it would be ingenerous to some sections, and unjust to others. Phose counties who pay revenues beyond their expenses might unite in proposing a like partial reme dy by requiring each county to pay its own men bers out of the *county* Treasury; but it is vain to discuss a proposition of this kind where two-thirds interest to oppose it. These, however, and all other legislative action unsanctioned by the sovereign will, would be temporizing expe The evil is a great one; its cause constitutional organization of the Legislature; the

People alone can correct it.

True, there are 117,000 dollars in the hands of the Treasurer, which we have not reckoned in our preceding estimates, because the sum has been apart by law to accumulate as a School fund, and Directors of that fund, under the direction of our last General Assembly. True it is, likewise, that the State owns Bank stock to a considerable amount, diminished as it has been by a regular annual drain to supply these annual deficiencies These stocks have been the means of creating false hopes, in many respects. They who used them for that purpose, had good reason to believe that no prudent State would permit her necessary expenses to exceed the ordinary revenue, and therefore may be entirely acquitted of blame. But, it has been said, with equal truth and force, that your affairs have "come to a crisis," when all your servants are bound to lay the truth as it is before the ole, and leave the result to their patriotism and intelligence. Permit us, therefore, to give you some account of these funds, to show (as we can without oubt,) that more than half the amount is already ed by the thriftless course of public procee ings, and to demonstrate how soon the other half

The State owns 2768 shares of Stock in the State Bank which this Bank is now dividing among the proprie tors. The Stockholders valued it, by authority of law at \$80 per share ; but the State received \$50 upon the share at the 1st division of Capital. is expended—not re-invested. Hence, the residue is expended—not re-invested. Hence, the resum of Stock will be \$30 per share, or \$83,040° the State owns 1818 shares of Stock in the state owns 1818 shares condition—

Bank of Newbern, in the same condition-valued by the Stockholders at \$65 per share, (worth \$70.) but the State receive last year, at 1st dividend of Capital, \$25 dividend thereof, \$20 on the share. former is expended, not re-invested—the latter is included in the preceding estimates. Hence, there is a residue of Stock in the Bank of Newbern, equal to \$25 on the share, or

The aggregate of these two values of Stock is \$128,490

\$45,450

But there is a deficiency already shown, of There are about \$70,000 Treasury notes redeemable at the Treasury, (including 10,000 which we have understood are redeemed and burned, but which come into next year's Treasury Report,) which notes were issued to pay for the 70,000 Bank Stocks,

he Legislature have directed the whole Statute Laws to be digestwhole Statute Land, at a very ted for publication, and, at a very moderate estimate, it will cost \$10,000 more to publish them,

10,000 These, added together, will make 93,233

And being deducted from the above balance of \$128,490, the difference is the real amount at your State Bank and Newbern States, which will be on hand at their close, viz: \$35,527 A sum barely sufficient to meet the deficiency in

ordinary revenue for two years; but which nay not be received in time to answer that object for the present year. We wish to put the whole case before you.

State owns also \$200,000 worth of Stock in the to this Address was prepared, the State Bank has a 2nd flividend of Capital, by which the State Bank has a 2nd flividend of Capital, by which the State Bank has a 2nd flividend for the capital recessity of these calculations.

Fear, not taken into view by us, be-partments of the Govern artic of that Institutions extended, and over separate and distin-tional cannot be used unless it is sold yet it is remarkable, that thorough the deck to meet the delive of ty consumed by the of the Government, and gradual-the same operations that have r Stocks. This Stock is all that will be left in a few years, (with the addition of a few Bank shares belonging to the School Fund,) of few Bank shares belonging to the School Fund,) of the Capital and profits derived by the State from Bank *Dibidends*, and taxes, and Bonus for char ters. The amounts of these profits are thus stated in the official report of a Committee raised by the Legislature of 1832, viz:

Dividends of profits to 1832, from the three E Taxes paid by Bank of Newbern and Cape-Fear, 1832,

Bonus paid by \$1.136.00V

But, besides this, the State owned \$125,000 in nent stocks, which the economy of earlies had provided, and which were Banks, and it is sunk with the rest. Mark it! Here are one million and a quarter re fifth of that sum, and though the latter is diminishing every year, by the necessary expenses of the Government—by the expensiveness of legislation—you will be urged to withhold the instructions by which alone this can be effectually checked. Felow-Citizens, will you listen to the counsels of mere sectional party-spirit under such circumstances Or will you heed the calls of sacred justice, and enlightened patriotism, seconded as they are by the warnings of self-interest? Let not passion nor pre-judice answer the inquiry.

This subject presents a forcible appeal to such

mong you as desire to see the State embark upon ne of Internal Improvements suited to sities, and calculated to elevate her character. Were a loan taken by the State, sufficient to comence operations in such a work, the funds must be under the control of a Government whose necesr: and who does not know that the system would be a "scape goat" to the sin of all other execome odious? Would the people large he taught to discriminate, when it is noto rious that few among you possess or have sough after any knowledge of our finances for many Depend upon it, you will never comman vears? oney for the expenditure, or enterprise to pursu a system of great public works, if you are to rely upon an increase of taxes equal to the present def ciency of revenue for governmental purposes, added to the enlarged demand on it for the interest of a Far be it from us to damp the ardor patriotism in the pursuit of an object so worth f the State, so necessary to her prosperity and her haracter. But these are not times for concealing acts. The occasion requires of us to state with out fear what we believe to be true. If, however, the State expenses can be diminished by a judiciou reform, and harmony restored to her counsels, then sed of, and your remnant of Stocks, will leave you the means to meet the interest of a loan for Improvements; and there cannot be a doubt of succ

inless North-Carolina is destined to occupy in his ory the chapter of exceptions forever.

Tedious as we have been on this point, we feel constrained to add, that the expensiveness of your Legislature is not the only objection to its present organization. At an early period of our history as State, the annual meeting of your Representative was perhaps wise and necessary; but now it af-flicts the country by too much legislation; it engenders two evils where it corrects one. The sta-tute book is laden with laws which three men were permitted by courtesy to pass for the county repre ented by them, without debate among the rest of your representatives, merely because they were lo-cal. Unless some prudent chick is applied, a few more years will give each county, a code of its own. Local legislation "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." We may be deceived but we think it proceeds from County representapeople are not informed of the acts of one Assembly, before another Assembly, before another Assembly and the acts of the acts of the acts of the Assembly and the acts of the ave repealed or modified them. able to test the sagacity of their Representatives we been the instruments for making, before a ne election. Even the Sheriffs of the State are not infrequently ignorant of material alterations mad laws for collecting the revenue, until after they have incurred the forfeiture of neglecting their provisions. These, we confidently assert, are of the legitimate fruits of annual Legislatures.

We have anticipated, by the preceding remarks, the statement of that basis of representation which is demanded, and the reduction of members, which s proposed. If there be any more just and republican standard, let it be offered. It is to regulate the scale of representation according to Taxes and eparately. Such charges, are the pretexts of a spirit of conciliation, even the prejudices, and to commodate the habits and views of the minority, pledged themselves that each County, no matter how small its population or taxes, must have the be which is fixed on. It is more than strict equality required of them, but we do not believe that any numan power will induce this majority or their Re presentatives to disregard the pledge, if it is acted upon by the minority. The very small Counties in the State are peculiarly interested in embracing this conciliating offer, unless they have resolved to hazard the effects of additional exasperation, not withstanding the certainty of ultimate s awaits a cause resting upon the immutable principles of justice, and supported by a clear and quivocal expression of the public will.

IV. By the present Constitution, the election of your Governor is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise of this power to the people. It ought to be a sufficient reason for this change, that the Chief Executive is the officer of the People, and they desire to make the election themselves. Are you prepared to admit that this would be unsafe or unwise? The Governor has no power or patronage by which he can control or corrunt the election. According to the heory of free governments in this country, he is

over separate and distinct from each other;" and yet it is remarkable, that your Governor is kept in a state of absolute dependance on the Legislature.
They elect him annually, and regulate at will his

The Legislative Department of this State's Go ment, is, in practice, subject to little or no con-The Judges elected by them, 'tis true, hold office by a permanent tenure, but even they are paid according to legislative pleasure, and the al office excludes their interference with questions that are merely political.
And if the public will were so effectual a check as orists say it is, the causes which have political the olitical theorisis say it is, the causes which are mpelled us to address you would never have conjuded long enough to make this appeal necessary.

We have now laid before you the grievances which are complained of—the proof that they exist

the necessity for their cure by your own action and, in part, the hazard of delaying it longer The other parts of your Constitution which the advocates for Reform have proposed to alter, migh give little cause for complaint, if these evils were removed. But the scrupulous performance of our trust requires that we should notice all.

The proposition upon the subject of Slaves and Slavery, as it exists in this State, requires some ex-planate. The opponents of a Convention had re-peatedly charged the advocates of the Reform of our Representation with a design to impose unequal burdens upon the Master, and, perhaps, interfere otherwise with his rights. The charge might have been repelled by a bare denial, and the absence of all proof to sustain it-or by the fact that all parts of your State contain a large Slave population but the Representatives of a majority, determined to remove even a pretext for hostility against their just claims, consented to accept this modification, to put these things beyond the reach of ordinary

It is also proposed to abolish Borough Represent ation, in whole or in part. If there be any towns in the State whose peculiar interests require, and whose population justifies a continuance of this privilege, it will be preserved by the Convention

VII. The present Constitution makes it imperative on the Legislature to elect Field-Officers of the Militia by *joint ballot*, and to nominate Justices of It is believed that these powers might be more judiciously exercised, and certainly they be more economically performed, by such tribunals as the Convention may think it best to invest with either or both. Whatever the theory of this provision may seem to be, the General As sembly is, in practice, a very unfit depository of The Officers of the Militia these powers.
elected without without any previous knowledge of the qualifications of candid lates, and a recurrence to the eriod at which your Constitution was framed, will why it was then thought expedient to give your Legislature the exclusive right of electing Officers. This was then a sovereign State in the largest sense-maintained its own army, and in the largest sense—maintained its own army, and organized its own forces. The war of the Revolution for Independence had begun and was urged with fury within your borders, and neither the Constitution of the United States, nor the Act of United States, nor the Act of Confederation, had been ratified. As to Justices of the Peace, each county delegation do in practice make the nomination for their respective counties, and before the County Courts were divested of all their patronage, this privilege was not unfrequent-

In the ninth section of the Preamble to the Bill which is appended, there is some obscurity in the words "to make some change in the requisite qualifications of Members and Voters." gretted that these changes had not been specially pointed out. If, however, the measure meets with your sanction, your Representatives having entire control of it in the next Legislature, can make it more explicit. We are warranted in saying that nothing more was intended by these word the advocates of Reform, than to clothe the Convention with power to give to individuals, not owning 300 acres of Land, a right to be elected Senars, if they own a free-hold of less extent, though of equal value, and to clothe them with authority to divest free negroes of the right of voting at elections, or else to restrict this right to such ef them only as have interests at stake in the country, and character to deserve the privilege; and also to stablish some constitutional rule may be designated. It is not designed to limit the ective franchise of free white men, in any way, nor to alter the Constitution on these subjects, except as we have here explained to you.

The 32nd Article of the Constitution excludes from civil office all who may deny the truth of the Population. It is not proposed, by any, that your tablished by the Constitution to determine a man's representation should be based on either of these faith. It is an odious badge of prejudice, which the enlightened liberality of the present day should prejudiced opposition to reform. But to meet, in a scorn to wear. It is an unjust imputation against the Catholics of this State, to attach to them any such disqualification. The patriotism, personal vin the majority, who ask this measure of justice, have tues and ability, and the disinterested public servi ces of a single individual, in the State, brand with falsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paelection of one member, whatever the ratio shall per restriction. How far it is consistent with the spirit of Protestantism itself—how far it is compa-tible with the Bill of Rights, which declares "that all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," we leave to that bigotry which would perpetrate this stigma.

Experience has taught us that some mode of mending the Constitution ought to be pointed out by the instrument itself. To prevent disorder, by recurrence to fundamental principles, the mode of reform should be made practicable, and, to ex-clude a mere spirit of innovation, it must not be rendered too easy. This is all that the friends of the measure ask.

We have been necessarily prolix in the consider ation of this important subject, and it is a source artion of this important subject, and it is a source of regret with us that the compass of an Address like the present, will not allow us to discuss the modes in which these amendments to your Consti-tution might be effected. Let none, however, deceive you by his idle fears of a Convention. The delegates of the people, when elected, will have no unlimited powers; none such are desired. The intended to act as a salutary check upon legislative act which your Legislature may pass, will be their sole-warrant, its validity will be derived from the dom, which your Bill of Rights affirms when it described by the salutary will be come the act of the Legislature will become the act of

nt ought to be kept for | the people whenever it is ratified by them, and only a form by which the specific ed. Delegate powers are embodied and expressed. Del in every State of the Union. They have as bled twice in this State—and an instance cannot found in the history of the States, where they he ndertaken to disregard the powers that were reign people had marked out. The indulgance reign people had have a suspicion which excites alarm at the or tion of such a body, would autorat all the ples of action which arise from abservation and experience, and would seem to be a mere pretext appropriation, really intended to mak a secret appropriation that an intelligent people are not compa

tent to govern themselves.

We all claim to be Republicate believe that the principles of a freestablished by the practice of the and that they are no longer no But if injustice like that which Legislative some safe to you, will not move into act powers of the Government to method of reforming the Consideration of the grievances, to remove the injustice, to dress these grievances, to remove injustice, to heal our divisions and give peaceable effect to the will of a majority of the People—then that Constitution is unalterable except by a Revolution—It will be thus divested of the only criterion which distinguishes laws from dictates, rightful government from usurpation, freedom from servitude; and ment from usurpation, freedom from servitude; and you, at least, will in effect declare that the great you, at least, will in encounter the principles of a popular government are too danger ous to be practical—that they are no more than the property of government despite and the property of government. the mere ornaments of government-useless in its administration.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We know that these efforts to arouse the public mind to a consideration of State affairs will provoke a suspicion of motives among some, of censure from many, and a sneer of ed scorn from others. In defiance of such obstacles, we have ventured upon the duty assigned to us by a respectable portion of your Representa-

We are not sectional partizans. We "go for the State and the whole State." But we have her Legislature distructed by party spirit, and councils divided by sectional interests which are supposed to be different, but are in fact the san until her name has become a bye-word of ridicule and her own citizens become startled at the incul Rights, and are growing too timid to advance one step in the race for honorable distinction and the fear of party reproach shall not drive us from the attempt to rescue her character, and re-an

We are not Alarmists! But we have of the progress of causes calculated to stir into action a storm of popular indignation. We have seen the petition of 30,000 freemen, for redress of an admit-ted grievance, rejected by the Representatives of the people; and we have witnessed the excitement under which their immediate Representatives have returned among them-we have ascertained, by impartial examination, the utter ruin which an uncorrected action of the present state of things must entail on our prosperity, and we will not timidly 18 nounce the right to speak, or uncandidly conceal the furious agitations which threaten the peace and quiet of the State, in order to escape the censure of those who we think are misled from the course of true policy by their prejudices; or of those who are really indifferent to the condition of the Republic, while they flatter themselves that this ease is the fruit of a virtuous courage. We hold, that, in a free State, the will of the majority ough to be supreme. But we are not the advocates of mess. It is because we would avert its evils, because we most sincerely deprecate its approach, that we invoke the people of every section and of every county to give this subject a dispassionate consideration—to remember that we can have no more wholesome legislation until it is termined—to recollect that it is not a sections question, when properly regarded—to bear in min that it has been pressed upon the Legislature more than 30 years, without any abatement of ze or determination among the people who have urge it—and then to decide whether a cause resting upon clear principles of truth and justice-which. ed by the interest of the whole State, and enforced by her necessities—which is advocated by the decisive voice of a majority of the people which connects with it the great subject of State Improvement—whether such a cause will not oblige them to instruct their Representatives in the next Assembly to give to it their sanction, so as to make us one people in feeling as we are already one in interest, and so to do justice to a majority of the people, and remove the grievances of all. For ourselves we have so much confidence in the straight forward integrity of the people, Protestant Religion. This has no practical effect, ving that a fair, candid, free discussion, will lead to for the plain reason, that there is no tribunal es- this happy result in every county; and, in our judgment, they will assume a heavy responsibility, who shall impede it by withholding correct intelligence, or by appealing to the prejudices, or alarming the or by appearing fears, of a minority.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr.

WM. A. GRAHAM, R. M. SAUNDERS, WESTON R. GALES, JAMES SEAWELL WM. R. HARGROVE, Raleigh, January, 1834.

BILL to provide for ascertaining the sense of the People of North-Carolina, relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution of the State

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that a large portion of the citizens of this State are desirous of reforming and remodelling the Constitution thereof: And whereas, while the General State are desirous of reforming and remodelling the Constitution thereof: And whereas, while the General Assembly disclaims all power to alter the fundamental law of the land under which it has derived its own existence, it feels itself bound to provide for carrying into effect the will of the people in relation thereto, whenever the same shall be expressed by a majority of those qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons; And whereas, it has been suggested, that the people are desirous of so altering and amending the Constitution as to provide.

desirous of so altering and amending the Constitution as to provide,

1st. That the Legislature shall meet only once every two years. The Senate to be elected for a longer term than the Commons.

2d. To change the manner of appointing Justices of the Peace and Field Officers of the Militia.

3d. To fix the basis of representation in the Legislature upon population and taxation.

4th. To provide for the election of Governor in a manner different from the present one.

5th. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part.

part.
6th. To amend the 32nd section of the present Con-7th. To provide that future General Assemblies s

the resi vention Be i tions of both, at

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stitution shall be 9th. I lature, a

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equal on all classes of persons.

8th. To provide for future amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.

Sth. To provide for future amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.

9th. To reduce the number of members in the Legislature, and to make some change in the requisite qualifications of members and voters:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Curolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, at the next election for members of Assembly, to open polls in their respective counties, at all the exparate elections, to receive the votes of all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, declaring whether they desire a Convention, which Convention shall be composed of eight members to be elected from each Congressional District, respectively, as now established by law; Provided, that every County in each Congressional District shall be entitled to one member, and intrict at large, to be called to consider and amend herein surgested.

Be it further than the control of the Governor the number of votes given in the control of the Governor the number of processional District shall be the duty of the Governor to communicate to the next General Assembly, the result of the election relative to the proposed Con-

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rther enacted, That if any Sheriff in the Be it jurner endeted, I not if any Sherin in the State shall fail or neglect to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than six months, either or both, at the discretion of the Court.



## Western Carolinian.

#### SALISBURY 8 SATURDAY::::::MARCH 29, 1834

The Address of the Executive Committee on Amending the Constitution of the State, will be found in our paper of to-day.

It is well written, and places before the People of

North Carolina, in a clear, striking, and candid manner, the unequal and injurious operation of our present Con-

The length of the Address has crowded out, for this week, not only some remarks we had to make in relation to the same subject, but likewise several other articles, some of them interesting and important.

The proceedings of the meeting, in Raleigh, which

appointed this Committee for the purpose of addressing the People, have heretofore appeared in the Carolinian and it is therefore unnecessary to insert them again.-The Bill for taking the sense of the People on the propriety of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution, which was rejected by the House of Commons never having appeared entire in our columns, we have appended to the Address.

#### SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

On Friday the 21st instant, the Sunday-School Soci ety in this Town under the direction of the Presbyte rian Congregation, celebrated their third anniversary.

Just before sun-set, the whole School, with the Ter chers, the Pastor of the Congregation, and a number of the Citizens of the place, met in the "Salisbury Male Academy," and at the tranquil hour of twilight pro ceeded to the Presbyterian Church-singing, as they

went, an appropriate Hymn.

A numerous congregation had already assembled in the Church, which was handsomely and appropriately decorated with flowers and evergreens—the forme emblematical at once of the beauty and instability of

youth, the latter typical of the immortality of the soul. Under all the circumstances, the entrance of so many children in their youthful purity, singing praises to th Fountain of blessings, was a spectacle of deep and inense interest, especially to parents.

After the singing had ceased, the Rev. Mr. Sparro implored a blessing upon the efforts of the Society, and upon all engaged in it and in similar institutions: he then delivered an animated and interesting address, de picting in strong but true colors the benefits that have already flowed from them, and the still greater amelio ration which may be expected.

As a means of diffusing knowledge, Sunday-Schools tals of learning to millions who are, by untoward cirsumstances, excluded from the avenues open to the ore fortunate or more favored part of mankind, and thus let in light where otherwise it could never pen

The revival of learning contributed greatly to the ccess of the Reformation in the sixteenth century and, together, they effected the wonderful changes that have taken place in the political no less than in the regious condition of the world.

Learning taught man his rights, and Religion suported him under the trials he endured in their defence If darkness shall ever again cover the world, it must brought on by some tremendous revolution which hall be mighty enough to suppress all means of propagating knowledge, and to erect, once more, upon the

sites now occupied by Christian Temples, the horrid altars "Besmeared with blood "Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears." t must be when Sunday-schools and all other schools hall cease-when the Sabbath itself shall be univer

sally and permanently erased from the calendar—and hen mankind shall subscribe to that impious, miserae, hopeless declaration, "Death is an eternal sleep." Of such a catastrophe, happily, the mind can form conception. But it dwells with delight on a differ ent picture—on the whole world ultimately reclaimed rom darkness, and made acquainted with man's true estiny, and the means of rendering it forever blessed

By an advertisement on the first page of this sheet, will be seen that books for the subscription of Stock nd other places on next Tuesday.

The terms of subscription appear to us very favorable capitalists. This consideration, together with the pund and reputable condition of the Bank, and the

not abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes shall be merly—we hope will induce men of capital to subscribe

merly—we hope will induce men of capital to subscrate promptly and liberally.

We presume that the resolution adopted by the Directors of this and of the new State Bank, not to receive, in payment for stock, notes of "The Bank of the State of South Carolina," did not spring from any doubt of the solvency of that institution, but was owing to the fact that a suit is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein the Constitutionality of "The Bank of South Carolina" is litigated.

(C) The book for subscription in Salisbury will be kept at the store of Mr. Thomas L. Cowan, where some of the Commissioners will at any time attend to persons wishing to take stock.

From a letter written by 'The Spy in Washington,'
to the Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer,
and which will be found in another column, it will be seen that His Majesty Andrew the First has some idea

of proroguing Congress.

It will perhaps be proper to explain the meaning this term "Prorogue," as it is not yet familiar to the

ears of Republicans.

In England, Members of Parliament (the Natio Legislature) are elected for seven years: no regular time is fixed for meeting or adjournment, but the King has the right to convene Parliament, and to presogue it—that is, to put an end to its session—whenever he thinks proper.

The Constitution of the United States says: "The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, (of Congress,) or either of them; and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.

It will be perceived that there is a wide differen between the constitutional authority of the King of England and the President of the United States, in relation to this subject. The King has the right to pro tion to this subject. The king has the right to pro-rogue any Parliament, because none can meet without his call: but the President has no right to prorogue any Congress except it be called together by him on some "extraordinary occasion." Neither can the President prorogue Congress, on such occasions, beyond the next ensuing first Monday in December, the time at which the Constitution says its annual session shall commence; but the King may adjourn Parliament to an indefinite period, or do without its meeting at all, if he think proper.

The King's power is unlimited-the President's

But, after what has already taken place under Pre lent Jackson, we should not be at all surprised if he attempted to dissolve the present Congress—at least the Senatorial branch, which, by refusing to register all his imperial edicts, has become extremely offensive to His Majesty! But we are satisfied that any such monstrous proceeding on his part would meet its check by Congress: for we cannot yet be brought to entertain Congress: for we cannot yet be brought to entertain the belief that the Representatives of the People are so degraded and bound down by blind devotion to Gen. Jackson, as to go home at his command, and leave the interests of their constituents, already trampled so low by him, at his individual control. If his 'prerogative' hould be directed at the Senate alone, the patriotism and independence of that body are a sufficient guarant of the course which it will pursue,

#### ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Some time since, Col. Richard M. Johnson was n minated for the next Presidency, by a portion of the Members of the Kentucky Legislature. In his reply to the letter announcing his nomination, Col. Johnson uses the following language, which is an acceptance of their good offices towards him, though worded in that half-desiring half-declining style which has obtained so generally since the celebrated reply which 'the Hero nade to the first similar annunciation in his favor.

"To any thing beyond my present situation, I have never aspired. So far as my humble ability may be useful, I am at the service of my country. Beyond the public good, of which others are more competent than myself to judge, I have no desire ever to be named: for public employment has always been to me a burden—and where responsibility is increased and enlarged, that burden must be proportionably increased. I have uniformly thought that the office of President was neither to be sought, declined, no desired." ther to be sought, declined, nor desired.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says: The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"John Bull, it seems, can speculate upon Religion, and turn an honest penny by a little traffic with Paganism, as well as others. A cargo of idols was lately shipped from London for the East India market, in the same vessel that carried out a couple of Missionaries going to the Ganges for the purpose of converting the consignees! The Yankees never beat this."

If the Vankees should take it into their heads to ship idols to foreign parts, we respectfully suggest to them the abduction of "the Hero," who, from his success in eserve to be ranked very high. They open the por- making worshippers of his own enlightened countrymen, would no doubt com price among the Hottentota

> The Communication signed "A North Carolinian," in which we recognize the hand of a much esteemed old friend, shall have a place next week.

#### POR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

Pursuant to notice, the Citizens of Mocksville and its vicinity assembled on the 19th of March, 1834, and were organized by calling Major L. R. Rose to take the Chair, and appointing Col. WM. F. KELLY and Dr. JAS. F. MARTIN Secretaries. The following Resolutions were then introduced by

The following Resolutions were then introduced by R. M. Pearson, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the act of the President of the United States, through the instrumentality of his Secretary of the Treasury, in removing the Public Deposites from the United States Bank, was an arbitrary violation of the contract between the United States and the Bank, and an unauthorized and unnecessary exercise of power—producing derangement in the currency, and distress among all classes of the community, and evincing a vindictive and grasping disposition on the part of the President, which impairs the Constitutional barriers by which the powers of the Executive are and ought to be restricted.

be restricted.

Resolved, further, That, to preserve public faith, to check the dangerous encroachments of power, and to regulate the currency and relieve the distress of the People, the Deposites should be forthwith restored to the Bank.

ing, the above Resolutions convisions of the People of this Convey wishes of the People of this Convey to the thin the Chairman is instructed to each to the Hon. W. P. Mangum, Bodford Brown, A. Rencher. On motion of John Clement, Esq.,

The Chairman is requested to enclose capies to the Editors in Salisbury, for publication.

L. R. ROSE, Chairman.

WILLIAM F. KRILY, Secretaries.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washeron, Marc th, 1834

To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

You can have so idea, my dear sin, of the degree of corruption which pervades every department of the Government here. The alarm and distress occasioned by the lawless act of the President, in removing the deposites, have contributed, in a great measure, to divert public attention from the subject. I speak jow, particularly of the Post Office Department. The investigation into the concerns of that department, which all saw was necessary months ago, has been commenced in good earnest, in the Senate, by Mr. Clayton,—and as the inquiry proceeds, facts will be brought to light, no doubt, which may well startle the reflecting portion of the community. It is now confidently predicted, that, by this time next year, the National Government will be bank-rupt. The deficiency in importations for the current year is variously estimated, at from twenty to thirty millions, in consequence of the pressure of the money market, caused by the mad and reckless measures of the Administration. How far these estimates may be correct, I am not prepared to say, but it cannot be doubted that the present distress, while it continues, must have the effect of crippling the commercial operations of the year.

On Friday last, Mr. Clay introduced resolutions con-

erning appointments to office by the President, (which you will have seen ere this reaches you) and they we made the order of the day for the first Monday in Apri made the order of the day for the first Monday in April. It may be doubted whether, in the present excited state of the public mind, the great question growing out of those resolutions should not have been deferred to a more propitious season for their calm discussion. In speaking on a memorial, during the same day, Mr. Clay took occasion to make a direct appeal to the Vice-President to use his efforts to avert the impending ruin of the companying presents presently of the country. sident to use his efforts to avert the impending rum of the commercial prosperity of the country. I thought the appeal itself in exceeding bad taste—but it was de-livered with an earnestness, force, and eloquence, which might well make us forget the unfairness of the pro-ceeding. Little Van seemed to shrink into more than his usual littleness, before the bold and eloquent appeal of the Western Orator. Figure to yourself the Viceof the Western Crator. Figure to yourself the vice-President—as diminutive in appearance as he really is in all those high and noble qualities so necessary to constitute the Patriot and Statesman—crouching and uneasy in his chair, and the Orator, in strains worthy of himself in his most palmy days, appealing to him to in-terpose his influence to arrest the Presidest in his mad course. But I can give you no idea of the effect, from

description alone.

Another bright star has been added to the constellation of talent arrayed against the Administration, in the Senate, in the person of Leigh of Virginia. Is it possible that the Administration can hold out against the continued manifestation of public sentiment from all parts of the country, aided and enforced, as they have been, by eloquence and ability far surpassing the most brilliant eras of ancient or modern history? One would think not, in ordinary times. Yet the ordinary calculations of human nature utterly fail us in estimating how far the present Administration could brave the popular indignation, composed as it is of Cabinets proper and improper, controlled by individuals who, labouring under no responsibility themselves, cannot be expected to stop short of the attainment of their own selfish objects.

I regret to say that the delegation from North Carolina will be nearly equally divided on the great question now agitating the public mind. Benator Brown wears the collar so gracefully, that there is very little hope of his slipping it. It gives me pleasure to say, however, that Mr. Mangum conducts himself with that lofty bearing worthy of the sovereignty of North Carolina, which he represents, and will be found, in the day of trial, on the side of the Constitution and sound doctrines. So also with the Representative from your district—with whose independent and menly course, sound notition with whose independent and menly course, sound notitions the start of the property of the strict of the constitution and sound doctrines. lescription alone.

Another bright star has been added to the constelle

So also with the Representative from your district— with whose independent and manly course, sound politi-cal sentiments, and high standing here, you are not now

#### WASHINGTON, March 12, 1834. To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer.

In my letter of the 28th elt. I stated, that when the rejection of the Bank Directors, by the Senate, was announced to the President, "he became infuriated, and threatened to send that body a message." I recur to it now, because the remark, at the time, seemed to pass unheeded as the idle wind. The menace was considered so improbable and so ridiculous, that a few only believed it had ever been made. That menace has been carried into effect!

been carried into effect!
Yesterday, the President transmitted to the Senate Yesterday, the President transmitted to the Senate a written message, accompanied by a re-nomination of the same U. States Bank Directors that were rejected about two weeks since. The message gave rise to some warm and animated speeches. I have resson to believe that a decided majority of the Senate feel that this act of the Executive is new evidence of a fixed determination, in that department, to grasp at all power. In its style and manner it is highly indecorous towards the Senate, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. It scarcely pretends to treat them with courtesy or respect. It enters into an elaborate defence of the right of the President to call upon the Government Discussions of the Bank, for such information, as to the transactions of the Bank, as he may think proper to require. It contends that it is the duty of these Directors to furnish such information, and then is the duty of these Directors to furnish such information. And then of the President to call upon the Government Di is the duty of these Directors to furnish such informa-tion, when demanded by the Executive, And then avers, that the individuals who are re-nominated have been wrongfully rejected, and requires their confirma-tion, under the alarming penalty that he will not nomi-nate any other persons for their station. It threatens an appeal to the People. In short, the whole document is a miserable electioneering hand-bill, made up of shreds and patches, new vamped, which have been pub-lished and re-published a dozen times in the hireling presses of power.

shrees and pacines, new vamped, which have been published and re-published a dozen times in the hireling presses of power.

This is another attempt to everawe the Senate. It will be met, however, you may rest assured, in a firm and dignified manner, by that honorable body. The message, with the nominations, were laid on the table, to be taken up at a leisure hour. What course will be pursued is not yet known, as the Senate was thinly attended when the subject was before them, and they have not since met on Executive business. One thing is certain—they will again be rejected, and by the same majority, if not larger. It is probable that the Senate, in asserting their right of rejection, will not only express their opinion of the conduct of the President, in thus uncourteously assailing them, and attempting to wrest from them their constitutional powers, but that they will also allude, in strong terms, to the flagrant-violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, in withholding the nominations, for months after the Senate was in Session, of persons discharing the duties of important offices, such as the Secretary of the Treasury.

I will now recal to your notice another circumstance,

Resolved, further, That, in preserve pulse sain, to the Bank, and the Bank and the Bank and the real reduction in the tax it has to pay—which will be real reduction in the tax it has to pay—which will be a future 25 cents per share, instead of 1 dollar, as for
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I will now recal to your notice another circumstance, all the Twas to five two think if I was to inform you that were a scheme for shortening that the Kitchen Cabinet have a scheme for shortening that the Kitchen Cabinet have a scheme for shortening that the Kitchen Cabinet have a scheme for shortening that the Kitchen Cabinethae.

I will now recal to your notice another circumstance, all ded to in a former letter.

this city entertains a doubt as to the fact that such a project is in contemplation. It caused be accomplished. But the train-band of conspirators against the transpillity, the prosperity, and the happiness of the people, have been brooding over it in divan.

A few days since the President informed one of his Buston friends that he intended to prorogue Congress until February, as he wished to visit the Hermitage, and make a tour South. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster, evidently alluding to this Executive plan for adjournment, said—"Nor will see put it in the power of others, to cause us to vacate our seate." And today, Mr. John Q. Adams, in debute, mentioned the subject of prorogation, as "sohispers both its and out of the House." These references to former letters are made for the purpose of remarking, that I never give such statements, or even hints, without the most substantial reasons for so doing. I do not trouble you with the idle gossip of the day.

#### SUPREME COURT.

March 17. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of West v. Rutledge, from Rowan; reversing the judgment on the first count, and also as to the damages assessed; but rendering a judgment for the debt on the second count, and the costs of the Courts below, and rendering judgment against the Plaintiff for the costs of this Court.

March 18. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the

March 18. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Russell by her next friend v. Watson, in Equity, from Mecklenburg; dismissing the complainant's bill with costs. March 19. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillis and others, in Equity, from Montgomery; reversing the decree made below at the Spring Term 1833, and directing that the complainants may redeem the premises on the payment of \$746.55 cents, with interest from the 1st March, 1838, (deducting that the case of \$35 ner annum.) rent from that day, at the rate of \$35 per annum, and of the costs of the Superior Court, on or before the 19th day of July next.

Bank of Cape-Fear.—Having heard some inquiries as to the terms of payment for Subscriptions of Stock, in this institution, we state them for public information, viz: Twenty dollars on each share, at the time of subscribing, and twenty dollars every ninety days thereafter, until the whole is paid.
We saw a letter, a day or two since, from Fay-

etteville, in which the writer says, "There have been eight failures in this place, and one in the vicinity; and we are in daily expectation of others."

The President of the United States has refused

to receive any more Committees. "He will respond to any inquiries made in writing, but will hold no conversations for the purpose of being reported from memory!

One of the Senators from New-Hampshire, the Hon. Isaac Hill, always reads his speeches. Why does not some one of his associates move to dis pense with the reading of the document, and that

We have never been the apologist or champion of the Bank of the United States; but own that we are struck with surprise at the blindness of those who prefer one hundred United States Banks, who preier one hundred threed States Banks, equally corrupt, and, as organised, far more powerful. Such an engine will be enabled to rule the country with a rod of iron; and it will be in the hands of those who will not leave it unemployed."

—Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer.

The President's Communication .- Much anxie has been manifested in this city to know what the nature of the President's communication was to the Senate on re-nominating the Bank Directors.— Various letters were received from Washington some asserted that the President threatened to pro-rogue Congress; others that he would resign his office unless they were confirmed; and some that not another nomination would be made-until these were disposed of. As the message, be it what it may, was made in secret session, nothing positive can be known until the injunction of secrecy is removed. We trust the public will not long remain in suspense as to the real state of the case.— New York Daily Advertiser.

### Altar of Hymen.

In the same County, on the 12th instant, by James B. Frost, Esquire, Mr. SAMUEL B. ALLEN to Miss MARY M., daughter of Joel Lewis, Esq.

In the same County, on the 20th of February last, by Wm. A. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. WILSON to Miss MARY E., fourth daughter of Mr. J. Reddick.

In the same County, on the 20th of Pebruary last, by Wm. A. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. WILSON of Miss MARY E., fourth daughter of Mr. J. Reddick.

BOOK-STORIE

In Statesville.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he HAS REMOVED his valuable Stock of BOOKS from Charlotte TO STATESVILLE. He expects to receive, in the course of three or four weeks, a large supply of new and interesting Books, from Philadelphia. It will be his object to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such BOOKS and STATIONERY articles as are in semand in this section of our State.

Believing that a well-conducted Book-Store promises to be highly useful to the cause of patriotism, of learning, and of Peligion, and being willing to sell his Books a low prices for Cash, or a short credit, he flaters himself that he shall receive encouragement from an enlightened community. He impries all who feel an interest in his establishment to call and examine for themselves.

DANIEL GOULD.

Statesville, March 29, 1834.

OF Book Lost. 20

THE Subscriber backers and states an



THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its walls TO CONCORD which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He fasters immelf that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

OF He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

be very accommodating.
THOMAS S. HENDERSON. Concord, March 29, 1834.

#### Take Notice! RAN AWAY, on the 20th of February, my Negro Man DERRY.

He is about 35 or 36 years oldnear 6 feet high, very black complected—has high cheek bones, and large feet. He had on, when he left me, a linsey roundabout coat, copperas-colored over-alls, and an old wool hat. Any person who will return said negre to me, at my residence, at the mills formerly owned by Col. David Caldwell, in Iredell County, N. C., or confine him in any jail so that I get him. C., or confine him in any jail so that I get his shall be amply compensated for all trouble and opense.

S. GLASCOCK, Sen'r.
March 29, 1834.

## The National Portrait Gallery Distinguished Americans.

THIS WORK is now in a course of publication, and those parts already issued may be confidently appealed to as an evidence of its claims spon public favor. The universal applause which its execution has elicited, is sufficient to dispel whatever distrust may have been encountered by the original prospectus.

The design of this Work is, to present the Portraits, engraved on Steel, in the highest style of the art, with concise but accurate Biographical Stetches, of the most Eminent Citizens of our country. The selection will not be limited by any considerations of party feeling or local interest; but will impartially embrace the Histories and Portraits of such individuals, throughout the schole Union, as, by common consent, are admitted to possess an interest in the minds of their fellow citizens, by their reputation for genius, acquirements, edicial standing, or public services. For this purpose, recourse will invariably be had to the most authentic materials that can be obtained in personal history, as well as in portraiture.

that can be contained in personal analy, a state of portraiture.

The value of such a publication cannot fail to be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the preservation of the most essential ingredients in the history of their country. Taste and patriotism are equally invited to sustain an enterprize which aims to supply the fature historian with those materials, the absence of which is so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our extinct times.

so often regretted in recurring to the annals of our estilier times.

It is intended, in the course of publication, to git Portraits of all the Presidents, as well as others whave filled the important offices of State, during a subsequent to the Revolution, including the Milits and Naval professions, and those whose attainments Science and the Arts may have identified them whatriotic recollections.

In the arrangement of Portraits, both of the past a present times, the general tone of public sentiment whose consulted in the selection, as before intimated, whould reference to the bias or antipathies of the divisio of party.

te "Braide the amptial curish bright, "The hard of Riven singes."
"Young Levy his containt lamp with light, "The Work will be conducted by JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of Philadelphia, and JAMES B. LONG-ACRE of the City of New York, under the superins the Branch of Directors of the American the Branch of Directors of the American Academy of Fine Arts.

"Whereas the wedlock bringeth forth a bliss, "And is a puttern of celestial peace,"

[COMMUNICATED.

In Mocksville, on the 20th instant, by Wm. F. Kelly Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY R. HUGHES to Miss NANCY GARNER, daughter of Burges Garner, Esq.

In Stokes County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev'd.

John Wilson, Mr. WIAT VAUGHES to the Rev'd.

John Wilson, Mr. WIAT VAUGHES to the Rev'd.

An Agency for the above established in Salisbury, at the Office of T WESTERN CAROLINIAN where Special of the Work can be seen, and where subscript will be thankfully received.



P. J. SPARROW A Monthly Magazine, DEDEK THE TITLE OF The Family Assistant.

\* PROSPECTUS,

PROSPECTUS,

THE FAMILY ASSISTANT shall be dedicated to Reacoion, Ecocarion, and General: Literature. Empecially it is intended to anist Parents in the difficult and highly important task of educating their families. The Editor has two very interesting associations under his charge—a Bible Class, and a General-Knowledge Class—for each of which he prepares written questions, and, for his own attifaction, written answers. Should the proposed magazine go into operation, those questions and answers will be published in it. It will be the endeavor of the Editor to make the proposed publication as interesting as he possibly can—to fill its pages with such articles as shell be worth reading; and, as it will appear only once a month, each one who takes it, may find time to read it.—The articles shall, in general, be short. Such items of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence—accular as well as religious—as shall be deemed interesting, will be inserted. In fine, it is intended to make The Family Assistant minister profit and amusement for the long winter nights and sultry summer noons.

It will be issued on the 20th of every month—and contain sixteen Imperial Octavo Pages, in double man, printed on a new and legible type, and on ve

columns, printed on a new and legiole type, and ry superior paper.

2. The subscription price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents if paid in advance, and Two Dollars if not paid until the expiration of three months.

3. No subscription can be received for a shorter period than one year; and no paper discontinued until all arrearges are paid, except at the Editor's discretion.

4. (2) The publication will commence on the 20th of April, provided a competent number of subscribers can be obtained; and our friends who may hold subscription lists, are requested to forward them on by the P. J. SPARROW. February 15, 1834.

# SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON. HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BU-SINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Missis sippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell Off THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE OUTLERY, OROCKERY,



twelve months.

Of They respectfully invite their friends and questomers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase.

Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—tf



Look at this! t Bargains to be Had!!

nhardt & Hunt, HE TOWN OF LINCOLNTON, ithed or informing the Public that they
IL SELL AT AUCTION,
Indicate Stock of Merchandise,

DODS, HARD-WARE Tin, and Crockery,

ERY THING gamally kept Their stock of Goods has been Work and Philadelphia.

TAILORING.

London, and Paris styles of FASHIONS, and ha ving in his employ a num ber of workmen who ar IS PREPARED TO

Cut and Make Work In a style superior to an done in this part of the WARRANTED TO FIT WESTERN CAROLINIAN

ISSUED WEEKLY ......JOHN BEARD, JE

1. The "Winterna Canoniman" is published every londay, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after see expiration of three months.

are past, unlessed the discretion of the Editor.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new consequent.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING 1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion and 331 cents for each continuance: but where an adertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will coherent for each insertion.

be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addresses the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

What is more pleasant than a well-shaved chin? What more beautiful than a well-cultivated head

James Bonner,

Barber and Hair-Dresser,

FORMERLY OF RALEIGH, AND RECENTLY

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the residents of this Town and the country adjacent, as well as Travellers through this section of country, that

ne has Opened a Shop in Salisbury, nearly

OPPOSITE MR. SLAUGHTER'S HOTEL,

in all its various branches

His residence in the fashionable City of Phi-

adelphia enabled him to become well versed in all the duties of his profession—and he is, therefore qualified to SHAVE Gentlemen in the most sa

tisfactory manner, and to CUT and CURL both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair in a very superior

Ladies who may desire his services, will be at-tended at their dwellings. Gentlemen who prefer

dated, by him, with pleasure, at a moment's warning. When not professionally engaged out, he can always be found at his shop.

© Razors houed in a first rate style, on short

JAMES BONNER. Salisbury, March 8, 1834.

TIN WARE.

TO MERCHANTS AND PEDLARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAD AT PRESENT ON HAND

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

TIN WARE,

Made of good materials and first-rate workma ship, consisting of the following articles,

120 dozen COFFEE POTS, assorted sizes;

78 dozen Cream and Patty Pans, ditto; 40 dozen Lights of Candle Moulds;

ALSO

Cullenders, Stew Pans, Watering Pots, Card Stands, Oil Stands, Bugles, Blow Horns, Lanthorns, Pepper Boxes, Graters, Dippers, Dressers Scoops,

Beeswax, Feathers, Tallow, Pewter, Old

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM-BOAT MACON,

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM,

at George-Town on her way up and down, will re

sume her Trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensu-

be lightered, at the expense of the boat.
J. B. CLOUGH.

N.B. She has comfortable accommodations fo

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution

of their business, the subscribers have es tablished a BOOK BINDERY. Having procu

J. B. C.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

few passengers.

AVING been engaged, last Summer, in run-ning between Charleston and Cheraw, calling

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Copper, Wool, and Iron, taken in exchange.

12 dozen Milk Strainers; 68 dozen PANS, assorted sizes;

82 dozen Measures, ditto;

20 dozen Milk ditto; 12 dozen WASH BASONS.

Stage Lamps, &c. &c.

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

ditto;

40 dozen Open Buckets,

30 dozen Covered ditto,

24 dozen Funnels

100 dozen TIN CUPS;

and elegant style of Fashion and Beauty.

to be waited on at their rooms, will be acco

on Main Street, for the prosecution of his bus

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the rtest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS.

Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him.

Salisbury, 1834.—tf B. FRALEY.

Salisbury, 1834.—tf

Opening of the Episcopal School DEFERRED.

ace of the unusual incl past winter, the progress of the Building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution, has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose directions it was commenced in December last. And as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependent on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispense ble to the establishment, and the recently express modations to be afforded by the new building, he modators to be anorosed by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School.

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed that the EPISCOPAL SCHOOL WILL BE

OPENED, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) on Monday, the 2nd day of June next: at which time it may be confid

relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee, GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Sec'y. Raleigh, March 8, 1834.

To Coach and Gig Makers.



THE Subscriber wishes to employ two or three Young Men at the above business, and will give liberal wages, paya-ble in CASH, to such as are Or he will RENT his SHOP and

good workmen.—Or he will RENT his SHOP and TOOLS, and SELL a large supply of well-selectd and well-seasoned Timber.

The Shop is situated in a central and business

part of the town, near the Courthouse, and between the Mansion Hotel and the "Western Carolinian Printing Office, which gives it some advantages.

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve mouths.

They respectfully invite their friends and workmen.

CYRUS W WEST. Salisbury, March 8, 1834.

Travellers' Inn.

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT. HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.) THE Subscriber takes this method of informing

Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-tainment in Lexington, (N.C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse. His Table will always be supplied with the best

fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with inreased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of
Accommodation Stages

Accommodation FOR SA-Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SA-LISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by tering their names as far as Salisbury only, and taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, be-tween the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg. JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, Jarch 6, 1834.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND

A Large and Full Supply LL & WINTER GOODS

tablished a BOOK BINDERY. Having procured the best materials from the North, and employed a workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c., ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly scated in the best and neatest manner, on real laterims.

JOSEPH GALES & SON. JOSEPH GALES & SON.

August, 1832.

VALUABLE **Town Property** IN LINCOLNTON-FOR SALE

becriber, wishing to remove to the West, OFFERS FOR SALE HIS House and Lot in Lincolnton,

One of the best stands in the Village FOR A STORE or a House of Entertainment

The Buildings are peculiarly calculated for these purposes, having 11 separate Rooms, besides a large Store and Counting-Rooms, and handsomely situated in front of the Courthouse, with extensive dry Cellars, and all necessary Out-Houses conveniently situated and in good repair.

LINCOLNTON is one of the most thriving villages in the Southern States—being excelled by none for health, being in sight of the mountains, in the centre of the Gold-Mines, and in the midst of the many Iron-Works in this county. It 4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge: is but seldom that so valuable a stand can be obtained: it is worth the attention of capitalists who desire to purchase property where an exter and profitable business may be done, and a l and profitable business may be done, and a large capital employed in mercantile business. A bargain is now offered, in this property.

D. REINHARDT.

Lincolnton, March 1, 1834.

The thorough-bred Horse

WAS T

Eclat.

WAS raised in North-Hampton County—he is a beautiful sorrel, 5 feet 1 inch high, very avy, has a splendid carriage—and is allowed, by all good judges, to be very superior in formation and action. He was gotten by the celebrated old race-horse Sir Archie; his dam was a Hal mare; gotten by Sir Hal; his grandam was Harriet Ea-ton, who was gotten by old Bellair, out of a Wildair, which was called a very fine mare of her day. ECLAT's dam was raised in North-Hampton Co. by Mr. Eaton Fruar, who sold her, while young to Mr. Seth Peebles, for \$375. His grandam (Harriet Eaton) was a mare well known by many peoequal to any other beast of her kind, both for ease to her rider and herself; she has been well tried, particularly in a long journey to the far west; she was once sold for \$300.

The subscribers hold in their hands documents that certify the Horse's Pedigree, but they feel a delicacy in attaching to this advertisement the names of the gentlemen who gave them, not having from them any special authority to do so. In point of formation of body, ECLAT is not to be xcelled by any, if equalle

He will Stand the ensuing Season, IN LEXINGTON & SALISBURY,

commencing in Lexington on the 15th of March, at the reduced price of \$4 the single leap, \$6 the season, and \$10 to insure a mare to be with foal. The insurance money will be recoverable as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal; or sooner, if the property should be disposed of.

The Horse will attend regularly every ninth day at his stands, except when shown at public places or delayed by accident. The season will end on the last day of June. Care will be taken to avoid accidents to mares, but no responsibility can be asumed for any that may occur.

ALPHA PEEBLES, JAMES McNAIRY.

February 22, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Ex-ecutor of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by Law; and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 25, 1833.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

Thomas J. Barrow & Co., Importers-No. 88, Water Street, NEW-YORK,

Are now receiving their Spring Patterns of Ear-thenware, China, and Fancy Goods,

in very great variety.

THEIR stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line; and, from their facilind, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers, in patterns, quality, and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets, and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can possibly be sold at.—From the effor 'hitherto nade to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina. THOS. J. BARROW & CO.

Importers, 88 Water St. New York, Feb. 15, 1834. 10t

Salisbury Male Academy.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL COMMENCE Her exceeding light draft of water, (drawing, when loaded, only about four and a half feet) will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except On Friday the first of November next. on an uncommonly low river, when her cargo will

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage pledge themselves to enter upon the of the next session with renewed zeal. P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1833.

FIRST RATE CARRIAGE FOR SALE---CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from

the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to

December 2.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Aaron Woolworth.



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury

Counties, that he has
Removed his Establis Removed his Estal ishment
TO THE SOUTH SIDE or THE COURTHOUSE

Af few doors above Mr. W. Slaugh

ter's Hotel, on the Mark

Where he still continues, as how to be a count

ALL KINDS OF

in the line of his profession,

And on the most reason

WATCHES A. CLOCKS DE

WATCHES & CLOCKS RE

Warranted for 12
And those disposed to patronize that no pains will be spared to the general and entire satisfaction to the

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ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with near ess and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.



Coach and Carriage Making AND REPAIRING.

J. W. Rainey & P. J. F. Shaver, Coach and Carriage-Makers,

Respectfully inform the Public generally, that they have entered into Co-Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its varieties, and that they have, for that purpose, taken the shop

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY PHILIP JACOBS On the Main Street, opposite the old Jail.

Or They have on hand a good supply of the best carefully-selected and well-seasoned Timber, and will always keep on hand, for sale,

STAGE-COACHES, Carry-alls, Gigs, CARRIAGES, SULKIES, &c.

Which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of country for neatness, durability, and cheep

65 For the benefit of Travellers and Stage-Drivers, they will always keep on hand CARRI-AGE-SPRINGS and all other fixtures necessary o put those vehicles in the most com and every description of REPAIRING will be

The Blacksmithing Business

The Subscribers have attached to their Cariage-Manufactory, a BLACKSMITH-SHOP, which they employ none but first-rate workings and the very best materials—which enables then to assure their friends and the public that all work done by them, in this line also, will be of superior quality, and as low-priced as any other execution in this section of country.

to say that they will be thankful for a portion of the public favor; and they hope, by strict attestion to business, and moderate charges, to merit the patronage of all who may wish to purchast articles kept for sale by them or jobs done in their line.

JOHN W. RAINEY,
PHILIP J. F. SHAVER \* \* The Subscribers deem it hardly neces PHILIP J. F. SHAVER. Salisbury, February 15, 1834.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous to remove to the Wes Offers for Sale, on Accommodating Terms,

His House and Lot In Wadesborough, TOGETHER WITH A SMALL TRACT OF WOOD LAND,

Convenient for fire-wood.—It is one of the modesirable situations, for a Private Family, in the Village, being situated convenient to the Episcopi Church and Academy, and possessing the adva-tages both of the town and country. The Dwelltages both of the town and country. The Dwebing is a large two-story building, with a spacious Hall, a Passage below and above stairs, five comfortable Bed-Rooms, tolerably well finished, a Double Piazza in front.

ALSO FOR SALE, His Valuable Plantation,

Lying on Gould's Fork, ABOUT 4 MILES FROM TOWN, CONTAINING

437 ACRES,

About 100 acres of which (principally LOW, GROUNDS) are cleared, and in a good state for cultivation. The Land is well adapted to the production of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and every thing usually cultivated in this section of country

There is on the premises very comfortable DWELLING, together with the usual Out-Houses, and a WELL OF WATER in the Yard not inferior to any in the country—
The situation is high and healthy, and a very derable place for a Country Residence.

Or A further description is deemed unnecessary.

ry, as it is presumed any person wishing to chase will view the premises for himself.

WALTER G. JONES

Wadesborough, Anson Co. ) February 1, 1834.